McKnew's.

'Strictly Reliable Qualities." During James's store opens at 8:15 a.m. and closes at 5:30 u.m.



Clearing Prices on the finest Coats and Suits in stock.

Some \$9 Coats at \$6. Some \$14 Coats at \$8.50. Some \$17.50 Coats at \$10. Some \$23.50 Coats at \$15.

Some \$14.50 Suits \$8. Some \$18.50 Suits \$10. Some \$25 Suits \$15. Some \$33.50 Suits \$20.

Fine Evening Capes at greatly reduced prices, Children's Coats Half Price.

Every Child's Coat at half price, except a lot of New Coats just received worth \$6.50 — which are now selling at \$5. Wm.H.McKnew.933 Pa.Av.

Sole D. C. Agents for Centemeri Gloves. General D. C. Agents for Dr. Jaeger's Sanator, ja27-604 Wooden Underwear. Favors, Scheme Talles, Scrap Pictures, Tops, Pavors, Nocities, &c., J. JAY GOULD, 421 9th.

Artistic Homes

charm, and the positive frame making. A We are masters of artistic frame-making. A new lat of Frames ready for inspection. Gilt Frames,

SEWARD & CO., 736 7th St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

HALLET & DAVIS UPRIGHT PIANO. Original Cost, \$450. Our Price, \$300. Easy Terms.

Hugo Worch, 923 F. Pianos moved, \$2.00.

The Great Piano CHICKERING

Its durabill'y-beauty of tone delicacy and strength of action-line finish and general construction all combine to make if the very KING OF PIANOS.

It has taken more first gold medals than any other piano in the world. Come and see it.

John F. Ellis & Co.,

VosePianos

ments offered to the public-and as for wear-50 years of trials have proven their durability

Pfeiffer's Piano Warerooms 929 F Street.

PIANOS TO SELL. PIANOS TO RENT. PIANOS TO TRADE.

Organs Also. TUNING. REPAIRING.

MOVING. SANDERS &

STAYMAN. 1327 F St. N. W.

PERCY S. FOSTER, MANAGER

"EVERYTHING IN THE MU-SIC LINE

Bargains in Second-Hand Upright Pianos.

Chas. M. Stieff. Wm. Knabe & Co.,

Behr Bros. & Co. CHAS. M. STIEFF. FACTORY BRANCH WAREROOMS. 521 Eleventh St. N.W. J. C. CONLIFF, Manager

The Steinway

Piano is pre-eminently the standard of the world. New and slightly used uprights and grands, in all Droop's Music House.

de5-14tf 925 Pennsylvania Avenue

KNABE'S

You will find just what you want in a GRAND UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANO, or ORGAN, at sur-prisingly low figures and reasonable terms. PIANOS FOR BENT. TUNING AND MOVING.

Wm. Knabe & Co., 1422 Pa. Ave. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Commissioner Wereaster's Views of the Philippine Natives,

ADDRESSES THE GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

Annoyed by Misleading Reports of His Previous Utterances.

Fallappine Islands was shown in large pressed by the war office. endance at the weekly meeting of the Na onal Geographic Society, in the First Congregational Church, Even before Vice Presnt McGce took his place on the platform every seat in the large auditorium was occupied, and those who came later a re forced to be satisfied with standing

Mr. D. C. Worcester of the Philippine ommission was the speaker of the evening, and his subject was "The More Civilized of the Filipinos." After giving his cerning the Moros, the most savage tribe which lives in the Philippine archipelago, and which, until a few years ago, pracand which, until a few years ago, prac-ticed piracy. Mr. Worcester told about a visit made by blm and the other members of the commission to the Sula people.

The speaker referred to some of the ob-jectionable as well as the desirable characteristics of that tribe, and remarked that the Americans had in a short time been able to being about referms there which Spain had treed for three centuries in vain

What the speaker said about the more civilized Filiadnes conveyed the impression that, while the Tagalogs, who have rebelled against the authority of the United States, are anxious to have the right of self-government, they are as yet unfitted to be intrusted with that privilege. Mr. Worcester went on to say that he favored letting all the minor offices in the island of Luzon be filled with natives, provided they were capable of performing the duties of the same, and as they became fitted to fill the more important offices, to intrust them with the execution of the higher responsibilities.

With considerable severity Mr. Worces-er denounced the efforts of some writers to place the Tagalogs on a higher plane of civilization than that which they are enti-tled to occupy. There had, he said, been a al quarters that there was 1000 people mong the Tagalegs than among the people Wassachusetts. Mr. Worcester read of Massachusetts, Mr. Worcester read statistics to prove that the very opposite is true, and said there were not one-twentieth as many schools, according to population, among the Tarabogs as there are in the old bay state. He would, however, he observed, do the Tagalogs the justice to say that every taan who appeared before the commission said the neede were anxious to get education, and were willing to submit to any amount of taxation necessary to establish public schools there.

Has Been Misquoted.

Prof. Worcester has issued a statement to the public upon the same subject, in which he says:

leading reports of remarks which I have reaching reports of remarks which I have recently made in public concerning the in-habitants of the Philippine Islands. There are three very distinct races in the archi-petago, and these races are again subdi-vided into numerous tribes, the total be-ing to less than eighty-four. These tribes ing so less than eighty-four. These tribes vary in their social development from the most abject savagery to a relatively high degree of civilization. Among certain of the wild tribes such customs as head hunting, the sacrificing of human beings to heathen divinities, child marriage, polygamy, infanticide and slavery are to be found, although some of the wild tribes are very pacific and indulge in none of the objectionable practices above enumerated. bjectionable practices above enumerated. "The remarks which I made concerning one or two of the head hunting tribes have been taken as applicable to the entire population, which is, of course, abourd. Furthermore, I note with regret that after my address before the Commercial Club of Boston, in which I discussed the pros and come of the Tagalog character, the undestrable characteristics which I mentioned were quite fully enumerated, but the good qualities which I was especially careful to discuss have been entirely omitted. ne or two of the head hunting tribes hav

as in a magazine article, and in numerous public lectures and addresses. I have repeatedly expressed my opinion of the civilized native; and I wish now to repeat that while I consider him quite unit to establish and maintain an independent national government at the present time. I nevertheless believe that his good qualities far outweigh his had ones, and I have great hope for his future. As the customs, manners and laws of the civilized, as well as the wild, tribes are fully discussed in the second volume of the forthcoming report of the commission.

Ment and Cancer.

From the Hospital.

The question how far the increase of cantions, which has appeared so marked dur-ing recent years, is caused by the greater quantity of meat which is eaten in prosquantity of meat which is eaten in prosperous countries is a matter of very considerable interest. That man is by nature not a vegetarian, in other words, that he is naturally not a mixed feeder, may be taken as pretry certain; but it is also certain that as the result of hard necessity meat has generally in times pust been to him a layary, and has but rarely formed a preponderating element in his diet. But with prosperity and with the greater ease with which animal food can now be obtained we find whole nations falling upon meat as a necessary ingredient of their daily diet; and in the very harisons among whom this change is most noticeable we are told that cancer shows the greatest increase.

Paris Papers Charge British Officials With Misleading Public.

Keen Satisfaction Expressed at th Discomfiture of Forces Under

PAROS, January 27 .- Most of the French papers hall with keen satisfaction the an uncement that the British have aban lened Spion Kop. The ambiguous wording of the first dispatch had led them to de-ciare that the British war office was keeping back something, and they now insis that this dispatch must have contained the fact that Sir Charles Warren had aban-Washington in all matters relating to the dened the position, and that this was sur-

All comment upon this "extraordinary step," and express the opinion that it is sufficient to "drive any nation to despair." The Matin even goes so far as to make this instruction: "The British government illingly gave the nation false joy when willingly gave the nation false joy when it knew it had the truth. Was it from motives of policy or from other motives? To what must we attribute such sharp practices? Signor Crispl acted thus at the time of the Abyssinian war. We believe Lerd Sallsbury to be a stranger to such proceedings, which are only explicable if the direction of affairs is in the uncontrolled hands of Mr. Chamberlain.

The papers also comment upon the absence of the British ambassador, Sir Edmund J. Monson, from President Loubet's diplomatic dinner Thursday evening, at which Dr. Leyds was present. The Echo de Paris says:

"The absence was the cause of milen re-park. Moreover, the receptions at the British embassy have been suspended for some weeks past. Marquis de Gallliet, who was formerly a constant visitor, has not been seen at the embassy during the last "We may add that the recall of Sir Ed-mund Monson, which was so much dis-cussed before the Transvaal war, is only delayed. He will be replaced after the ex-

Say Buller is in a Trap.

A dispatch from Berlin says; The lates news from South Africa is interpreted as a signal defeat for the British. The Deutsch Tageszeitung calls the British position there "another step into the mouse trap."

The last direct German mails to the

Transvaal are now being returned from Cape Town without any explanation on the part of the Eritish authorities. The German press comments open the fact with considerable heat.

ounderable heat. An incident illustrating the bitterness of sopular feeling in Germany against Engand is the appearance of a pamphlet ended. The Final Reskoning With Engand. This pretends to describe events in 1911, and sets forth descriptions of navalutiles in which Commany of the Engand. and a general break-up of the British em-pire cusues, with Australia declaring het independence and the other British colo-nies being divided up among various pow-

White's Blander at Dandee

The St. James Cazette publishes a number of dispatches from Ren. Buller to the War office, inclosing reports from Gens White, Hildyard, Methyen and other generals regarding their various operations but containing nothing later than the rec ord of occurrences to the middle of December. A dispatch from G.n. White, dated

"I was so greatly impressed with the ex posed position of the garrison of Glencoe that I determined, October 11, to withdraw from there and concentrate all the troops at Ladysmith. But the governor represent ed that this step would involve such grave

ed that this step would involve such grave political results that I determined to accept the military risk of holding Dundee, as the lesser of two evils."

Gen. White then proceeds to describe the subsequent attrack by 4,000 Boers, of whom about 500 were killed or wounded, three of their guns being left dismounted at Talana Hill, but, he adds, there was no apportunity of bringing them off. He also describes how the Boers were seen streaming away in bodies of from lifty to one hundred.

WHISTERS IN SESSION.

Quaker City Team in the Lead for the Atlantic Association Championship. The third annual meeting of the Atlantic Whist Association is now in session at the rooms of the Philadelphia Whist Club in that city. The membership of this association includes all the clubs of the Amer-Ican Whist League in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbla. The clubs which have the largest number of representatives are those of

Philadelphia, the Baltimore Whist, Walbrook Whist and Maryland Bicycle clubs

from Baltimore.
Last night there was held a contest for of the Howell system for contest fours. In this the Baltimore Whist Club was represented by W. A. Thomas, Beverly W. Smith, A. Harvey McCay and George P. Thomas; the Walbrook Whist Club by S. W. Fiske, S. L. James, Lot Ensey and D. W. Forrest. Nine teams entered n this contest, embracing the best talent of the various cities represented. The team composed of Messrs, Adamson, Stinson, Watson, Andrew Composed of Messrs, Adamson, Stinson, Watson, Andrew Composed of Messrs, Adamson, Stinson, Watson, Andrew Composed of Messrs, Adamson, Stinson, Watson, China and Andrew Composed of Messrs, Adamson, Stinson, Watson, Composed of Messrs, Adamson, Stinson, Watson, China and Andrew Composed of Messrs, Adamson, Stinson, Watson, China and Messrs, Composed of Messrs, Adamson, Stinson, Watson, China and Messrs, China and Composed of Messrs, Composed of Messrs, Adamson, Stinson, Watson, China and Composed of Messrs, China and Composed of Messrs, Composed of Messrs, China and China son and Andrews, representing the Phila delphia Whist Club, carried off the honors delphia Whist Club, carried off the honors, winning ten and a half matches out of eighteen. The team from the Baltimore Whist Club came second, with nine and a half matches to their credit. Messrs. Mc-Eldowney of Baltimore and Crowell of Philadelphia, playing on the team called the Daisles, made top score north and south.

Business High School Base Ball. A meeting of the candidates for the base



A SITKAN READING ROOM.

Sitks, the capital of Alaska, and the most westerly town of its size in the United States, Sitka, the capital of Alaska, and the most westerly town of its size in the United States, has many objects of interest to the visitor, and not the least of these is the Free Reading Room, a cut of which is herewith presented. All the houses of Sitka are of wood, but many of them are new, and medern. This one is old and was built by the Russians before the purchase. Sitka has a population of 1,500, one thousand of which is Indian, and this Reading Room is meintained by private subscriptions, and it is well patronized, the damp, dark weather prevailing for about 200 days in the year keeping the people indoors. The fire tower with its bell is seen in front, and a large rock with a tree growing out of it at the right-hand corner is quite curious.

ABILITY TO GOVERN FRENCH VIEW OF SPION KOP CHARGE OF MURDER HOUSEHOLD NOVELTIES SAVING THE WAIFS

"Dick" Phillips, Golored Sport, Accused of Killing Soldier.

TRAGEDY IN TOWN OF PHOEBUS, VA.

Accused Man Denies Charge and Names Guilty Party.

HE MAKES A STATEMENT

"Dick" Phillips, colored, who is known locally as a pugilist, base ball player and all-round sport, was arrested last night shortly after 12 o'clock and held on a grave accusation. He is wanted at Phoebus, Va., on the charge of having shot and killed a soldier, who belonged at Fortress Monroe.

The police and detectives have been looking for Phi'lips for several days. He had been seen here at different places, but since the receipt of the request for his arrest he remained in seclusion. Policeman Pat O'Brien of the third precinct located him in Kings court, near 27th and K streets northwest, and captured him as stated.

Phillips was in bed when O'Brien called at the house. He accompanied the officer to the station without giving any trouble All that is known of the crime charged against Phillips is what he has told him-

elf.
"Dick" Phil 's, as he is familiarly known
y the police. ...s well as by those who are "Dick" Phil "s, as he is familiarly known by the police, as well as by those who are interested in his line of sports, is about thirty-two years old. For several years he played ball with the best of the colored clubs. Besides engaging in this occupation, he met a great many colored puglists and made quite a record for himself as a fighter. Across the river, at Jackson City and Ross yn, he was prominent in the ring, and, it is stated, won some good stakes.

Nine months ago Phillips left here and went to Phoebus to work as bartender in a salcon. The day after the murder was committed, it is alleged, he returned here, this time he often met policemen on the street and conversed with them. He even went so far as to invite some of them over to Rosslyn, a few nights ago, to see him figure in a pugilistic contest. Soon after the request for his arrest was received the detectives searched his ctives searched his parents' home is believed he has kept out of the way pu posely ever since, although he says he did not know until last night that he was wanted. Then, he said, he went to the fig.

iie said he had not killed anybody and he was willing to return to Phoebus and answer any charge that might be preferred against him.

In conversation with a Star reporter Fhillips denied that he had killed the soldier, and charged the crime upon a colored friend of his. When he first went to Phoebus, he said, he was employed as bartender at Frank Chisman's saloon, corner of Hope and County streets. In the rear of the saloon is a pool room. A Winchester rifle, he said, was always kept in the pool room,

and it was this weason which was used in the killing of the soldier.

The person who used the rifle, the prisoner declares, was Frank Watts. During the time he was employed at the saloon, he says, the soldiers from Fortress Monroe frequently visited the drinking places in Phoebus and caused trouble. Many times he was required to put out the lights and close his saloon to avoid a row.

The fatal shooting was done about ten days ago. Phillips had a night off and called on some colored women. His friend the killing of the soldier.

days ago. Phillips had a night off and called on some colored women. His friend Watts, he says, was with him. While standing on the street a crowd of drunken soldiers came along and created a disturbance. When this trouble was over the crowd separated, and the colored men went into a neighboring saloon. The soldiers also went to the saloon, and when appeared at the side door one of them remarked: "There's the black — now."

The row was renewed and Watts, said, went and got the Winchester rifle. insists the soldier attempted to use a knife before the shooting was done: He did not see the shot fired.

Was Not Accused in Phoebus. Before he left there the following day on of having done the shooting. He came here to participate in some pugilistic events. Last Friday night he fought Moses Howard at Rosslyn, and was arranging to meet "Billy" Peyton in the near future. The

"Billy" Peyton in the near future. The rifle which was used, he said, belongs to Mr. Chisman. He had carried it home with him every night, as he always carried with him the money that was taken in at the bar and pool room.

As published in Thursday's Star, Phillips' brother was shot and killed in this city about three years ago. The trouble at that time was about a female member of the Phillips family. "Dick" figured in that affair, it is stated, and received a cut in the leg.

eg. Inspector Boardman notified the authorities at Phoebus this morning of the arrest, and it is expected that an officer will arrive here tomorrow to receive the prisoner.

A Novel School Experiment. From the Philadelphia Record.

A novel experiment in education is being tried at the Hollingsworth public school, and has met with much success. It is an attempt to instill in the youthful mind the duties of citizenship as embodied in municipal government. The school is in reality a miniature municipality, the boys filling all the offices from mayor down to policemen. The mayor and his appointees serve one term, and the policemen serve two weeks at a time. There are also juvenile councilmen, presided over by a president, and ordinances are enacted much as they are in the larger council chambers up in the city hall, and just as much decorum is meintained during the sessions. One of the ordinances passed last term reads: "No yelling fire, playing or sitting on the fire escapes or in the side yard. No squirting of water or throwing snowballs. No slingshots." Another ordinance says: "Cleanliness is to be observed when in the yard and in the school room. Citizens must be clean." There are a fall and a police court, crean. There are a gair and a police court, where justice its dispensed by a juvenile magistrate, and one of the ordinances provides that "notboy will be allowed to look in the jail windows...alf he is seen doing so he will be arrested by the police." Altogether there is every incentive for the youngsters to become conversant with the duties of clitzenship. duties of citizenship

Besieged in a London Fountain. From the Lordon News. ...

A strange and diverting scene was witnessed recently in Trafalgar Square, which caused the greatest amusement to a crowd numbering several hundreds, and led to the arrest of the principal actor. A Covent Garden porter, of remarkably rotund appearance, jumped into the water surround ing the eastern fountain, and began to give an exhibition of comic swimming, to the great amusement of the onlookers, who rapidly increased in number, but to the indignation of the policeman on duty at the spot. The officer informed the man that he must at once come out, whereupon the swimmer turned on his back, and while floating "put his thumb unto his nose and spread his fingers out." The crowd roared with delight, but the policeman, who was now reinforced by three of his colleagues, was very angry. On being again commanded to leave the water the man, still floating, answered: "Not me. Gen. White is still in Ladysmith, notwithstanding old Krugser, and here I shall stop, say what you like." As words were of no avail, one of the constables took off his tunic and entered the water, but he slipped and fell full length. The swimmer then surrendered at discretion, and, accompanied by the equality dripping policeman, was taken to the Old Scotland Yard police station. rapidly increased in number, but to the in-

Recent Additions to Useful Table Furnishings.

Women to the Front as Designers Honey Pots, Bread Forks and

Written for The Evening Star.

There is one department in which the clever woman with ideas need not fear competition with man, and that is in the design ing and invention of articles intended for household use. The heads of great house engaged in the manufacture of silver say that of late they depend for their best pat terns on women designers. The most suc cessful designers of wall paper, of silk women, and each year women are taking out more and more patents on clever de vices for lightening household labor.

In silver plate it seemed as though we had everything that was useful, but nov some one has designed a handsome silver ple dish, the intention being that the ple should be sent to the table in the ordinary pie dish, which is quite concealed by the silver receiver. When there is no pie, the same silver dish may be used as an entree dish or for fruit.

dish or for fruit.

A novelty whose usefulness may not be so generally recognized, yet which will be appreciated by persons who strive after artistic table effects, is a breakfast set of silver, including tray, egg cups, butter dish, toast rack and salt and pepper bottles.

An oddity in a jam dish is a glass one with a silver butterfly poised at the side of the dish. The dish is iffted more easily by means of the outspread wings.

Pretty and Useful.

A silver egg boiler has been contrived, by means of which the breakfast eggs are cooked at the table. The alcohol lamps is placed just beneath the egg-shaped silver receptacle into which the eggs are dropped for boiling. On the stand are little side projections, on which egg cups to match the set are ranged and into which the eggs are dropped as they are cooked. Some of the sets are provided with little glasses filled

dropped as they are cooked. Some of the sets are provided with little glasses filled with sand and marked to show the three, five and ten-minute limits for boiling.

For very fashionable folks are dishes fitted with electric lamps, which may be shaded according to the prevailing color at the table. Wires are attached to the electric current in the dining room, and when the dishes are used are easily connected with the lamps in the dishes. One of the handsomest of these dishes is a fruit basket with five hanging lamps.

In cooking the present tendency is to use earthenware dishes and send the food to the table in the dish in which it has been cooked. This is particularly true of those dishes which have teen baked in the oven, such as beans, macaroni, potatoes au gratin, pies and similar dishes. The earthenware dish may be hidden by a deep silver or china dish. Sometimes no attempt is made to disguise the fact that an earthenware dish is used, for each year the manufacturers are making these in more and more ornamental patterns. more ornamental pattern:

Ashestos-lined Spider A new idea in the culinary line is a frying pan ingeniously supplied with an as-

bestos lining, which prevents the contents from burning while cooking. With this frying pan goes a basket attachment in which food needing special care is placed for cooking. There are side pieces so that the food in the basket may be easily drained, and the handle is put on so that it is not heated with the other food.

It is now fashionable to serve tea or cof-It is now fashionable to serve tea or coffee in glass cups and saucers. Most people, of course, will always prefer china; still, this is mentioned as one of the erratic fads that go to make life tolerable to people who like to spend their money and like to dethings a little differently from their neighbors. A frame of silver that will accommodate six cups and saucers has a handle like a basket. It is a convenient arrangement for 5 o'clock teas. There are saucers for the cups, each one standing in a little silver rack on the frame.

silver rack on the frame.

Whether you like sweets or not, it is now the proper thing to have a honey pot on the breakfast table, and as handsome a one as your means will permit. These pots are of glass and silver and are shaped something like a German beer mug minus a handle. When not used for honey pots they may be consecrated to the use of jams.

Sauce Holders.

A useful arrangement is a sauce holder, with two racks for sauce bottles and a rack for a glass dish intended to hold gravy. This is much better than the usual haphazard way of putting the sauces and the gravy upon the table. The foreign fashion is to serve fruit sauces with meats, and when currant jelly, cranberry sauce or plums are to accompany any dish they may be put on the table in these sauce trays. For the ornamentation of the dinner table may be bought a candlestick set upon a block with electric connections so that when a small spring is pressed an electric light is produced. The candles are topped by thited shades so that the effect is that of lighted candles.

It is interesting to note the ingenious little contrivance which some clever spirit has introduced for the purpose of aerating water which has been boiled to render it free from germs and microbes. Boiled water is never palatable, but by means of this simple contrivance the water is oxygenized and made evently the contrivance the water is oxygenized

simple contrivance the water is oxygenized and made sparkling and palatable. The aerator looks like a wicker inclosed bottle and is capped with a bulb and a small piece of steel mechanism.

Tinkling Dinner Bell. The useful table bell is seen in silver of quite a novel pattern. It takes the form of a Japanese bell suspended from a dragon's

tall and is beaten by a silver mallet when attendance is required. Silver smoked beef or tongue stands are made with a spiral spring so that the tongue or beef may be raised little by little as it is sliced off on the top. The beef or tongue is placed in the circular dish, which is supplied with a cover to protect the meat rom the air. Bread forks of silver, resembling enlarged

oyster forks, are made of handsomely en-graved silver and mounted with mother-ofgraved silver and mounted with mother-of-pearl handles.

Handsome china or silver stands have the threefold use of accommodating in different compartments butter, cheese and biscult. Cheese and butter knives accompany the stand when it is of silver, matching it in

Torpedo Boat Destroyers.

From Blackwood. The demands upon the officers and men of the torpedo boat destroyer are enormous. Comfort as it is understood in a big shir s quite unknown. Even in what is known as moderate weather cooking is almost an impossibility, though this is less to be regretted, for the dura illa of the most inared seafarer often give way, and he feels a certain distaste for food when, besides the extremely lively motion given by the waves, the whole structure vibrates and rembles under the strokes of the engines and the kick of the propellers. The duties

and the kick of the propellers. The duties which torpedo boat destroyers would be called upon to undertake in war time are desperate in their risks.

The little ships are the enfants perdus of the fleet. Even if they can carry their dread assault to a successful issue, it will only be by the greatest chance that they themselves escape destruction. The torpedo boat destroyer officers look coolly upon death as their more than probable fate in action, but each thinks that everything—himself, his ship and crew—will be well lost if he can only plant one deadly stroke which sends a battleship to the bottom. It is a comparison between a few thousard pounds' worth of structure, its armement, and a crew of less than fifty all told, against a floating castle which represents more than a million of money and carries 700 or 800 of an enemy's seamen.

TRY GRAIN-OI TRY GRAIN-OI

New Plan in Success'ul Operation in New York.

KEEPS THEM CUT OF THE POOR HOUSE

Would Seem to Be a Solution of a Serious Problem.

HOMES FOR CHILDREN

Written for The Evening Star.

In round figures about \$25,000,000 is spent on charity in the state of New York yearly, including the care of the sick poor in hor pitals. This is more than three times the total amount expended on the ordinary functions of the state government. It is almost enough to pay the interest on the national debt. It is a per capita tax of about \$i for every man, woman and child in the empire state. Great public improvements that are as yet unattainable might be carried out at once if this vast sum were not needed for the care of the incompetent and those unwilling to work. Like expenditures are made in other states every year.

A very large portion of the money expended everywhere in charity goes to support children who have been sent to insti tutions because their parents cannot or will not support them at home. It is generally admitted that the moral effect of institutional life upon children is bad, since it tends to foster a sense of dependence upon tends the upon chauren is bad, since at tends to foster a sense of dependence upon the community, to encourage pauperism, to undermine society in general, as well as the individual character. For this, as well as other reasons state and municipal authori-ties and the leaders in charitable work everywhere have devoted special attention for years to the task of lessening the num-ber of children in homes, asylums and the like. The following paragraphs contain the outline and results of the latest plan adopt-ed for this purpose in the city of New York. I' went into effect rather more than a year and a half ago.

Homes, Not Institutions.

The new undertaking has been spoken of as a system of "relief for destitute mother and dependent children." It is being carried on without cost to the municipality through the initiative of Edward T. Devine, through the initiative of Edward T. Devine, general secretary of the Charity Organization Society, and Homer Folks, but it was the outcome of a crude effort made to deal with the subject by legislation. This legislative effort was known as the destitute mothers' act. It provided for the distribution of public moneys, through the city department of public charities, to mothers unable to support their children without help.

unable to support their children without help.

At first the measure was very generally well thought of as a possible solution of a vexing problem, but later investigations showed serious weaknesses, chief of which were the chances it afforded for the use of political "pull." At least that was the view taken by the Charity Organization Society, which opposed and killed the bill. But the scheme suggested the plan now in operation, by which children are kept out of institutions and supported at their own homes through private contributions.

Investigation under the present plan wa begun by th Charity Organization Society on June I, 1898, at the office of the super-intendent of outdoor poor in the depart-ment of public charities. All children cared ment of public charities. All children cared for in New York city institutions as public charges are known at that office; many of them are admitted in the first place after investigations made by visitors acting under the departments direction. Others are surrendered directly to the institutions by their parents. Still others are committed by magistrates. The society asked and was granted permission to examine into all cases in which commitment was sought. The idea was to learn whether help given to the parents would not make commitment to the parents would not make commitment unnecessary and to give such help when the situation was encouraging.

In Successful Operation

The outcome has more than justified the adoption of the plan, since in the eighteen months between the date thereof and January 1 of the present year 1,015 children sent to various asylums and homes have sent to various asylums and nomes have been saved from institutional life and are now living with their parents. Of this number 353 had been actually committed when the society's agents took their cases in hand, while proceedings for commit-ment had only passed the preliminary stages with the other 662.

that none of the children whose cases were investigated were sent to institutions, since in fact many were. But the number that would have been so disposed of under the old regime was reduced at least one-third, a remarkable showing when it is remembered that the plan had never been tried before. In the circumstance the society feels encouraged to hope that the future showing will be still more satisfactory, and it is significant that the department of charities has come to recognize the value of the plan and is now giving the society every possible assistance in this work. With few exceptions the families whose children were slated for the institutions have gladly accepted the proffered aid.

More Than \$100,000 a Year Saved. that none of the children whose cases were

More Than \$100,000 a Year Saved. So satisfactory has the plan proved as a whole that nearly or quite all the organized agencies for charity in New York have adopted it and are now carrying it on in harmony with the Charity Organization Society. This is true both of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, which looks after destitute Roman Catholics, and the United Hebrew Charities, organized to care for needy Jews, and the figures given above include the children saved from institutions by these organizations. Every one agrees that the rescued children who are now living at their own homes with their parents and their brothers and sisters, going to school regularly and enjoying all the rights and privileges of their neighbors, are much happier and far more like'y to become useful members of society than if they were cooped up in institutions, living by rule, with personal identity almost lost and with the brand of the poor house stamped upon tion Society. This is true both of the St. the brand of the poor house stamped upor their childish natures.

But the results are far from lacking sig

But the results are far from lacking sig-nificance from a money point of view Under the old system the support of these 1,015 children would cost the commanity \$2,030 a week, since by law the city allow-institutions \$2 a week for the board of each child. The grand total saved years to the municipality, even now, while the system is yet in its infancy, amounts to \$105,500, by no means a trivial sum, ever for a great city like New York. It is tru-that not quite all this amount is actually saved, however. The moneys contributed by private charity to help support the chil-dren at home would have to be deducted it by private charity to help support the chil-dren at home would have to be deducted in order to determine the net economy. Ac-cording to Mr. Devine, this would be impos-sible, but he adds that the cost of the plan is really very small, since the creation of no special fund has been necessary to carry on the work, and no additional in-spectors or other employes have had to be engaged. In fact, there has been no appre-ciable addition to the gross expenses of the society, and the net saving of money to the community is at least \$100,000 a year. Vir-tually everything involved in carrying out tually everything involved in carrying out the plan has been a little time, some com-mon sen is and a certain amount of human sympathy.

Details of the Work.

This will be the more readily understood when it is explained that in many instances all that had to be done in order to prevent the commitment of a child to institutional life was to secure employment for a father life was to secure employment for a father who was discouraged through lack of work, and who, but for this discouragement, would never have dreamed of asking to have his children sent to an institution. Here a double good was effected, since under the old system nobody would have bottiered with the unemployed father, the commitment of his children would have tended to undermine what little hopefulness and ambition remained in him, and, eventually, he, too, might have found his way to the poorhouse. In more than one case a "truant" father

was found, a father who had deserted his family, and who was persuaded by the agents to return to his duty. Again, the society has found that there were prosperous relatives with whom the parents of the children offered for commitment had quariof war claims of Great Britain.

Eiseman Brothers, cor. 7th and E. Why not Tonight?

-why not take advantage of the reduced prices in Men's Suits-in Heavy Overcoatsin Child's Suits and Overcoats-in Hets?

1/3 Off Men's Fancy

Suits. 1/3 Off Men's Heavy Overcoats. 1/3 Off Child's Suits and Overcoats. Any \$2 Hat, \$1.69.

JEISEMUAN BROS COR. 7W AND E

VIN MARIANI

Mariani Wine---World Famous Tonic

A restorer of the Vital Forces, Vin Mariani is a perfectly safe and re-liable diffusible tonic and stimulant; it gives strength and vigor to body, brain and nerves; it fortifies against disease; it nourishes, sustains and refreshes the entire system.

All Druggists. Refuse Substitutes.

reled, and who, therefore, refused help. In several cases of this sort the agents man-aged to bring about reconciliation, and children and parents as well were provided for by the relatives until better times re-turned. In dozens of cases friendly neigh-bors or former enaplayers were found who, on being told that help extended just then on being told that help extended just then would prevent the pauperizing of children, came forward gladiy with aid. In only a few cases, comparatively, has the society been compelled to put up actual cash, and in these cases it was generally for the purpose of paying a month's back rent or providing a temporary supply of food and fuel. Once in a great while a regular monthly allowance had to be provided, and in a few instances the allowance will have to be continued for some years, while the children are growing up.

It is a peculiarity of the new system that no regular course of proceedings can be laid down for its conduct. Virtually every case requires special treatment, and this presents the chief difficulty in the general adoption of the plan.

Sending Waifs to the Country.

Sending Walls to the Country. Yet many who have studied its . tions believe that in time it will produce results as important and far-reaching as the results achieved through the plan set on foot more than a half century so by the famous "Children's Aid Society" of New York, Under this plan, d-vised by Charles L. Brace, city waifs are gathered up and sent to board in the families of up and sent to board in the families of farmers. Groups of boys leaving the town for the country are not unfamiliar sights on the North river ferry boats to this day. Many a street lad thus transplanted from a city slum has eventually been adopted or hired to work upon the farm. Stories of noteworthy successes in life achieved by such walfs, some of whom have become men of great prominence in affairs, are often seen in the newspapers. Mr. Brace's plan has been so extensively adopted in some of the western states that institutions for the care of destinute children have been for the care of destitute childre practically eliminated within their bour

A Healthy Appetite.

From the Argonaut. Thomas Edison used to have Nicola Ter la working for him in his studio near Paris. Tesla came to him one day asking for work, and Edison, who needed help, referred him to the foreman, named Fulton. The latter took the young foreigner on condition that he would work. This Tesla did. For three days and three nights he never closed his eyes. At the end of the first fortnight he had not had forty-eight hours' sleep, altogether, and Fulton, the foreman, made him take a rest. He also said to the young man that on account of the strain they had both been account of the strain they had both been under, they had better have a good meal. Accordingly, the foreman and the student went to a well-known cafe on one of the boulevards and got one of the biggest and thickest steaks possible. It was a whopper, and seemed to be overwhelming for two. Besides, the garnishings were liberal, and there was enough good wine. Between them, however, they managed to make everything disappear, and then Fulton, turning to Tesla, asked him if there was anything else he would like. You're you want, just order it." Tesla looked vaguely around for a minute, as if making up his mind, and then, hestiningly, said: "Mr. Fulton, if you don't mind, I would like another steak."

A Diagnosis. From Life. The wife-"It seems strange that Mrs. Von Tooler, with an income of thirty thou-sand, should always be so deeply in debt." sand, should always be so deeply in debt."

The husband—"The trouble is, my dear
Hulda, that she has just enough thoney to
make her socially ambitious, but not
enough to live respectably."

This year's famine in India covers on
area of 350,000 square miles, on which is a
population of 30,000,000 souls.



en, who is striving to get the United States government to act in concert with Germany in the matter of the contraband